

## High School Girls Who Protested at City Hall To-Day Against Closing of the Evening Classes



High school girls who protested at City Hall yesterday morning are expected to appear today at the same place to demand the reopening of the evening classes.

and a woman, killed the other and then others.

The full report of the shooting of Miss Cavell, made by Mr. Whitlock to Ambassador Page here, was made public last night by the British Government. It told graphically how Miss Cavell, Secretary of the American Legation, accompanied by the German civil governor, Baron von der Lancken, late of night before the execution, and pleaded desperately, but vainly, for the woman's life.

The document intimates that there was a lack of good faith on the part of the German authorities in keeping the American Legation informed of the terms of the case.

Mr. Whitlock's final appeal was in the form of a note sent by a messenger late on the night of the 11th to Gov. von der Lancken. A translation of the note, which was in French, follows:

"My dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her. Yours truly,

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

This plea was unavailing, and Miss Cavell died before a firing squad at 3 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 12. Her sentences are said to have been arbitrary.

Mr. Whitlock also stated that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers.

Mr. Deleval, Counselor of the American Legation, reported to Minister Whitlock:

"This morning Mr. Gahan, an English clergyman, told me that he had seen Miss Cavell in her cell yesterday night at 10 o'clock and that he had given her holy communion and had found her admirably strong and calm. SHE WAS PROUD TO DIE FOR HER COUNTRY, SHE SAID."

"I asked Mr. Gahan whether she had made any remarks about anything concerning the legal side of her case, and whether the confession which she made before trial and in court was in his opinion perfectly free and sincere. Mr. Gahan said she said she was perfectly well and knew what she had done, that, according to the law, of course she was guilty, and admitted her guilt, but that she was happy to die for her country."

"Mr. Gahan," he said, "says that, as an official of the German Civil Branch, gave positive assurance on the 11th that the American Legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case, and continues:

"Despite these assurances, we made repeated inquiries in the course of the day, the last one being at 3.30 P. M. Mr. Gahan then stated that sentence had not been pronounced and eventually received his previous assurance that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news."

WAS TRICKED BY CONRAD, HE DECLARED IN REPORT.

"At 3.30 P. M. I was informed from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the course of the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that execution would take place during the night."

Secretary Gibson thereupon sought the Spanish Minister, with the American Minister's note for clemency, and with Mr. Deleval, they went to von der Lancken's quarters.

Secretary Gibson's report to Minister Whitlock continues:

"The circumstances of the case were explained to him and your note

was presented. He read it aloud in our presence. He expressed doubt as to the report that sentence had actually been passed and mentioned some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent on knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did not feel at liberty to communicate to him.

"Baron von der Lancken stated that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced, and even if it would not be executed in so short a time, and that, in any event, it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning."

"It was, of course, pointed out to him that even if the facts were as he believed them to be action would be useless unless taken at once. We urged him to ascertain the facts immediately. This, after some hesitancy, he agreed to do. He telephoned to the presiding judge of the court-martial, and returned to say that the facts were as we had presented them and that it was intended to carry out the sentence before morning."

EVEN MADE THREATS OF REPRISALS TO GERMANS.

"We then presented as earnestly as possible our plea for delay. So far as I am able to judge we neglected to present no phase of the matter which might have had any effect, emphasizing the horror of executing a woman, no matter what her offense, and pointing out that the death sentence had heretofore been imposed only for actual cases of espionage and that Miss Cavell was not even accused of anything of the kind."

"I even went so far as to point out the fearful effect of a summary execution of this sort upon public opinion both here and abroad and, although I had no authority for doing so, called attention to the possibility that it might bring about reprisals."

Mr. Gibson's report continues:

"The Spanish Minister forcibly supported all our representations and made an earnest plea for clemency. Baron von der Lancken stated that the Military Governor was the supreme authority in matters of this sort and that an appeal from his decision could be carried only to the Emperor, the Governor General having no authority to intervene in such cases."

"After some discussion he agreed to call the Military Governor on the telephone and learn whether he had already ratified the sentence and whether there was any chance for clemency."

"He returned in about half an hour and stated that he had been to confer personally with the Military Governor, who said he had acted in the case of Miss Cavell only after mature deliberation, that the circumstances in her case were of a character that he considered the infliction of the death penalty imperative, and that he must decline to accept your plea for clemency or any representation in regard to the matter."

SAID EVEN KAISER COULD NOT INTERVENE.

"Even after Baron von der Lancken's very positive and definite statement that there was no hope, and that under the circumstances even the Emperor himself could not intervene, we continued to appeal to every sentiment to secure delay."

"The Spanish Minister even led Baron von der Lancken aside in order to say very forcibly a number of things which he would have felt a hesitancy in saying in the presence of the younger officers and of Mr. Deleval, a Belgian subject."

"Unfortunately our efforts were unavailing. We persevered until it was only too clear that there was no hope of securing any consideration for the case. We left shortly after midnight and I immediately returned to the legation to report to you."

"HUGH GIBSON."

Counselor of Legation Deleval reported to Mr. Whitlock that on the failure of the German authorities to reply to Mr. Whitlock's request of Aug. 11 that Mr. Deleval be permitted to see Miss Cavell in order to have all necessary steps taken for her defense, another letter was despatched Sept. 16, to which a German reply on the 17th refused the request, but referred him to Attorney Kirschner, who had been assigned for the defense.

Mr. Deleval added:

"Miss Cavell was prosecuted for having helped English and French soldiers, as well as Belgian young men, to cross the frontier and go to England. She admitted by signing a statement before the day of the trial and by public acknowledgment in court that she was guilty of the charges, not only that she had helped these soldiers to cross the frontier, but also that some of them had thanked her in writing when arriving in England."

"As the case stood, the sentence fixed by the German military law was the sentence of death."

"Mr. Deleval's request on the 10th for permission of an English clergyman to see Miss Cavell was denied, and he was told she was to be executed the three Protestant clergymen attached to the prison."

SAID MISS CAVELL NURSED WOUNDED GERMANS.

The letter sent by Mr. Whitlock to Baron von der Lancken by Mr. Gibson on the night of the 11th follows in part:

"Your Excellency: I have just learned that Miss Cavell, who is a British subject and, consequently, under the protection of my embassy, was this morning condemned to death by sentence of court-martial. Without going into the causes which led to such a severe sentence, and one which, if all the reports which have reached me are correct, is more severe in its character than all others which have been tried by the same tribunal, I hope to be able to appeal to the sentiments of humanity and generosity of His Excellency the Governor General on behalf of Miss Cavell, in order that the sentence of death, which has been passed against her, may be commuted and that this unhappy lady be not executed."

"Miss Cavell is the head nurse of a

surgical institution of Brussels. She has spent her life in alleviating the sufferings of others, and at her school have been trained numerous nurses who, throughout the world, in Germany as in Belgium, have kept watch at the bedside of patients."

"The beginning of the war Miss Cavell gave her services to the German soldiers as well as to others."

"I know that you will understand without my telling you that we have exhausted every possible effort to prevent the infliction of the death penalty, and that our failure has been felt by us as a very severe blow. I am convinced, however, that no step was neglected which could have had any effect."

The British Foreign Office, in a note to Ambassador Page, asked him to express to Mr. Whitlock and his staff the British Government's grateful thanks for their efforts in behalf of Miss Cavell.

MAYOR MITCHEL TO REMOVE OFFICIALS WHO DON'T ECONOMIZE

(Continued From First Page.)

up any left over bits we have for this purpose," shot back Churchill. Continuing, he said:

"If I read between the lines, that was a shot at random, if it has been suggested by Your Honor that I resign. That, Mr. Mayor, is furthermost from my thoughts. I am going to stay in the board for the rest of my term unless I am removed or made editor of a paper."

Here he smiled at President McMahon, who silently sat beside the Mayor.

"But I don't want to leave you in the lurch, Mr. Mayor, so I'm going to stick right where I am. And I think what you said about resignations is the result of a good bit of Irish temper."

"On the contrary," replied the Mayor, "I am serious in my belief that a Board of Education can be secured to run the schools successfully on what the Board of Estimate allows. This is true for next year as well as this."

"With all due respect to the Mayor," retorted President Churchill, "I would suggest that those are wild and whirling words. I don't know how clairvoyant you are, but I know that some of the appointments you have made are no better than those made by your predecessor. You say what you feel, but we know from brass tacks that we are operating on a minimum financial basis in the Board of Education. Unless you are a bookkeeper, Mr. Mayor, I don't think it comes in good grace for you to utter a blight on the Board of Education. Either it is gross stupidity on our part or we ought to be praised for economy. I say this not in rebuke but in sympathy and pity for the words you have uttered here today."

"We need no men and women from the Comptroller's Department coming up to the Board of Education. You may be diverted because a hearing has been drawn across the trail."

The Mayor replied: "We do know the Board of Education comes down here every year and asks for more money than it needs. If we made no analysis we'd give the Board a great deal more money than it needs."

"To-day's demonstration does not show this," declared the Mayor. Mr. Churchill then asked the Mayor

only one "ROMEO QUININE." To get the genuine, call for full name, L. A. QUININE, BROWN, CORN COLD OR ONE DR. ST. LUCAS.

Seven Lost With Norwegian Bark Sank in Collision.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian bark Clasp, 1,807 tons gross, from Hull Oct. 19 for Port Arthur, has foundered in a collision off the Isle of Wight. Fifteen members of her crew were rescued to-day at Newhaven. Seven others are missing.

prove where one saving could have been effected by the Board of Education.

The Mayor replied that Mrs. Ford, acting for the Board of Estimate, could answer that.

Mrs. Ford declared President Churchill dramatically. "That is the whole trouble. It is because of the Mrs. Ford that we have this distress to-day. It is the Mrs. Ford who wipe out the forty-six members of the Board of Education. You have such respect for the ladies, Mr. Mayor, that you take their word for anything."

Mrs. Ford stepped from behind the Mayor and quoted a large number of figures to show that Mr. Churchill knew a year ago that there would be a \$150,000 deficit in the night school fund, adding that great economies could have been effected there.

"In the elementary evening schools," said Mrs. Ford, "there are students studying stenography and typewriting who can scarcely speak or write English. They are turned out to flood a market already overflooded."

She finally decided to transfer about \$100,000 from one school fund to another, thus temporarily keeping open the night schools, and depending upon the Board of Aldermen for the remainder.

At the end of an hour's discussion, the Mayor agreed to give his support to a plan to raise \$100,000 more for the continuance of the night schools. President Churchill turned to him and said: "Then I suppose, Mr. Mayor, the invitation for me to resign, made by you earlier in our discussion, has been withdrawn."

The Mayor looked at President Churchill unsmilingly and made no reply.

SWOBODA OUT OF JAIL; FRENCH STILL HOLD HIM

Question of Nationality to Be Settled for Man Held After Fire on La Touraine.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Raymond Swoboda has been discharged from prison, the charge of espionage on which he was held having been dropped recently. He has been detained by the Prefecture, however, pending the settlement of the question of his nationality.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The Department of State at Washington has been asked to endeavor to obtain the release of William Lish of St. Louis, an American by birth, who is held prisoner in an English camp because of his German name.

Lish left St. Louis three months ago with a trainload of mules destined for a European port. When the ship on which he was a mulester reached English waters Lish was made a prisoner.

Raymond Swoboda, who denies that he is a German, as has been charged, and claims American citizenship, was arrested in June on a charge of setting fire to the French Line steamer La Touraine. This accusation was dropped, but he was held on suspicion of espionage.

MISTRESS PAID HIS FINE.

Negro Driver Speeded to Please Her, He Tells Court.

Alonso E. Prescott, a negro, who said he was chauffeur for Mrs. J. R. Lehman of Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Cobb in the Centre Street Police Court to-day for speeding on Lafayette Street at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour.

"The mistress wanted to get to the Hotel Astor," the chauffeur told Magistrate Cobb, "and in order to please her I put on speed."

"You did that to please your mistress," replied Magistrate Cobb. "Now let her pay your fine and let me please you."

"She's already done that," responded Prescott. "If it was \$200 she'd pay it, as he produced a roll of bills and paid his fine."

## 18,000 GERMANS LOST, SAYS REPORT OF RUSSIAN DRIVE

Czar's Troops Continue Progress Southwest of the Dvina River.

GENEVA (via London), Oct. 22.—Heavy additional German losses in Russia were reported to-day in a Russian despatch to the Tribune.

The loss was estimated at 18,000 men and miles of trenches in the Eekau region, along the banks of the River Aa. Southwest of the Dvina River the Russians were reported continuing their progress and southwest of Dvinsk also the Germans were reported in retreat, though in good order.

Further Russian successes on the southern part of the front were announced to-day by the war office. It is stated that several Austro-German positions and more than 7,500 men have been captured.

For the Eekau attack, it was said the Russians prepared by forty hours' preliminary bombardment. They had succeeded in holding all their gains, it was stated, having repulsed repeated counter-attacks.

In Eastern Galicia the Czar's troops were declared to be advancing rapidly against the Austrians.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The following despatch was received here to-day from Reuters' Petrograd bureau:

"The Germans have informed the inhabitants of Mitau, Courland, that if they are unsuccessful in their attack on Riga and are compelled to retire they will raise all villages in the lines of retreat."

"German reinforcements which have been sent to the Riga district include landsturm called out in September, who have received little training."

"A German officer captured by the Russians at Clartorsk, in the Pripiet region, spoke disparagingly of the Austrian troops."

On most of the long Eastern front the Russians seem to be in the ascendancy, but both Petrograd and Berlin emphasize the increasing danger of Riga's position. From the southwest the Germans are nearing the village of Olai, which is only twelve miles from Riga. They are also increasing their hold along the Dvina River, to the southeast of the city, being in that quarter within eight miles of their goal. The Russians assert that German attacks in the region of Olai were repulsed, but the Germans are bombarding the Riga-Dvinsky railway beyond the Dvina, interfering with the forwarding of Russian reinforcements.

According to despatches from Christiania, the Russian port of Archangel already has been closed by ice. If this be true, Russia will be deprived of the means of bringing in supplies unless ice-breakers are able to work successfully.

HEILIN, via Sayville wireless, Oct. 22.—"A Russian attack northeast and southeast of Baranovichi has been repulsed by Prince Leopold's Russian troops," announced the War Office to-day.

"More than 1,000 prisoners were taken. Gen. von Linthgen's German army west of Czar-flo-to-day threw back the Russians in a general counter-attack which has

occupied the past few days. He took 3,600 prisoners."

"Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Strong Russian attacks against our positions at Radewe, west of Kosniy, were repulsed."

"Our army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Russians attacked northeast, east and southeast of Baranovichi. They were repulsed during a successful counter-attack. East of Baranovichi eight officers and 1,140 men were taken prisoners."

SWEDEN RESENTS GERMAN ATTACK ON SUBMARINE

Newspapers Say Weather Was Clear, Flag Easily Distinguished, and Waters Their Own.

STOCKHOLM (via London), Oct. 22.—There is great indignation over the attack by a German armed trawler on the Swedish submarine Hvalen off Ystad yesterday. Although it was said the submarine was mistaken by the Germans for a British craft, Swedish newspapers state that the weather was clear and that the vessel's flag was easily distinguishable, so that there should have been no doubt as to the nationality of the vessel. It is also said the submarine was in Swedish waters when attacked.

Additional details of the incident were received to-day. These reports state that the German trawler fired several shots and then hoisted a signal of inquiry as to the identity of the submarine. On learning of their error, the Germans sent officers to make an apology and give assurance that compensation would be made willingly.

NEWSPAPER WRITER WEDS.

Russell Bryan Porter of The World Married at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 22.—Miss Emma Florence Lake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lake, and Russell Bryan Porter, former city editor of the Bridgeport Sunday Post and Bridgeport Telegram, now assistant dramatic editor of The New York World, were married at 4.30 o'clock yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. John G. Sadtler, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, officiating.

Miss Esther Louise Roberts was maid of honor and Clarence P. Beers was best man. The ceremony was performed beneath an arch of autumn leaves. Palms, ferns and yellow chrysanthemums were used in the decorations.

## HOLLAND PAPERS CENSURE GERMANS FOR KILLING NURSE

Declare a Vigorous Protest Should Be Made in Name of Humanity.

AMSTERDAM, (via London) Oct. 22.—The execution of Miss Edith Cavell is the subject of condemnatory editorials in the Dutch newspapers to-day. The Nieuw van Den Dag says it trusts that "a vigorous protest in the name of humanity" will be made from all sides, and adds:

"What poor psychologists the German officials are! From their first request to Belgium for free passage down through the Lustrania case and the visits of Zeppelin to open towns, and finally incidents of the Cavell case, the Germans have shown everywhere a lack of the most elementary conception of psychology."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Daily Express in an editorial regarding the execution of Miss Edith Cavell says:

"The whole empire will echo Sir Edward Grey's thanks to Mr. Whitlock (Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium) for his splendid efforts to save Miss Cavell, whose execution is an affront to American and Spanish humanity, which will surely demand more than President Wilson's usual note. Germany is the parish of the nations. No other nation can continue relations with her without losing self-respect."

The Times in an editorial says:

"The very spirit of Zabrera, but of Zabrera in war time, broods over the whole brutal and stupid story. There is not in Europe, outside of Germany and the countries of her allies, a man who can read it without the deepest emotion of pity and shame. We do not know whether the hide-bound brutality of the military authorities or the lying trickery of civilian officials is the more repulsive."

"They have killed an English nurse as Napoleon killed the Duc d'Enghien (who was executed at Vincennes in 1804 on a charge of complicity in a conspiracy against Napoleon after a court-martial at which no evidence was taken) and by killing her have immeasurably deepened the stain of infamy that degrades them in the eyes of the whole world. They could have done no deed better calculated to aid the British cause."

The Daily Mail in an editorial says:

"It is a deed which in horror and wicked purposelessness stuns the world and cries to heaven for vengeance."

The Morning Post in an editorial says:

"Surely such a story has never been presented to the modern world as is here unfolded. The newspaper then refers to the Napoleon-Duc d'Enghien incident and asks: 'But what is there in common between such an episode and the midnight execution of a defenceless woman who never meant harm to any human being, who only came within reach of the criminal law by her superior regard for the higher precepts of mercy and compassion?'"

The Daily Telegram says:

"We cannot be too grateful to those American and Spanish officials who worked with such passionate zeal in behalf of our unhappy countrywoman."

The English provincial press is even more violent in denouncing the Germans than the London papers.

"Miss Cavell's execution," says the Manchester Guardian, in a typical editorial, "mirrors the spirit of the whole German administration in its callousness and brutality, which are not spontaneous, emotional or explosive, but cool, calculated and systematic. There is no need to ask neutral nations to be horrified. They will pass their own judgment."

## GERMANS SUFFER TWO REPULSES ON FLANDERS FRONT

Kaiser's Forces Still Bombarding Heavily in Champagne, Says Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—German troops yesterday evening made an unsuccessful attack upon certain French positions near Givenchy, according to the announcement made this afternoon by the French War office.

The text of the communication follows:

"The enemy undertook yesterday evening, but quite without success, an attack against the salients to the east and to the southwest of the fort at Givenchy. They were also very easily repulsed in the valley of Bouchez, where they endeavored to advance."

"In the Champagne district the German bombardment has been going on with great violence to the west of Tahure, to the east of Butte de Meunil, and in the vicinity of Ville sur Tournai. Everywhere we answered this bombardment by a fire of repression directed against the German batteries and trenches which apparently was very effective."

"The explosion of one of our mines in the Argonne resulted in the complete destruction of a post of the enemy."

"A group of French aeroplanes has been bombed by the German aviation park at Dunel, between the Argonne and the Meuse."

AMSTERDAM, (via London) Oct. 22.—Much damage was done in Ostend on the Belgian Coast in the recent German bombardment by British warships, according to the Echo de Belge. The Maritime Railway Station, the lighthouse and the Hotel des Thermes, a favorite haunt of German officers, were destroyed, the newspaper states, and the Kursaal and warehouses in the city were damaged.

ITALIANS PUSH AHEAD IN TRENTINO SECTION

More Than Seven Miles North of Latitude of Trent at One Point.

VERONA, Italy, Oct. 22 (via Paris).—The Italians are continuing their advance in the Trentino, as a result of their offensive movement inaugurated at about the time the Austro-German campaign against Serbia was launched.

Reports reaching Verona to-day state that the Italians in one district have penetrated more than seven miles north of the latitude of the city of Trent, passing to the north of Mount Retoi.

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Salad Dressing

OFFERS:

O stands for offer, A word that implies A chance to succeed That would open one's eyes.

Of course that's providing The offer you find Is of want-filling World Want Ad. kind.

The World presents more offers of positions, homes, services, investments, instruction, bargains, &c., than any other New York newspaper.

31,870 17,841

REPAIRS WORLD AD. LAST WEEK 7,406 MORE THAN THE HERALD!

More Than The World Printed During the Corresponding Week Last Year

6,579

READ WORLD ADS. EVERY DAY!

IF BACK HURTS TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS

Says Backache is sure sign you have been eating too much meat.

Uric Acid in meat clogs Kidneys and irritates the bladder.

Most folk forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

WHY HAVE PIMPLES? WHEN THOMPSON'S PIMPLE-OFF

Removes Pimples in 5 Days or Money Back

A medicated cream, delightful to apply, cures pimples in 5 days or money back. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. Dr. J. C. Thompson, 25 Prince Street, N. Y.

GULDEN'S Mustard

TRY IT ON Ham and Cheese Sandwiches. READY TO USE

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TEMPTING CLUSTER OF PRIME AUTUMN SPECIALS  
Attractively Priced for Friday and Saturday.

<b>Special for Friday</b> FIG BELLINIANTS—The centre of this dainty is composed of the choicest figs, encased in a deliciously flavoured jacket of clear candy. A sweet which will delight candy lovers of all ages. <b>10c</b>	<b>Special for Saturday</b> FRUIT & NUT HOMEMADE FUDGE—These dainty sweets have jackets of deliciously flavoured hard candy, and a filling of delicious fruit jelly or a luscious chocolate filling. These goods are put up in beautifully decorated metal tins. <b>10c</b>
<b>Extra Specials for Friday and Saturday</b> CHOCOLATE COVERED COCONUT ROYALS—A masterly blending of rich cream and	